

The Late Fight on the Blackwater.

New York, Feb. 1. The Herald contains the details of the late fight near the Blackwater on the night of the 28th, with three regiments of infantry, four detached battalions of infantry, 900 cavalry, and 14 pieces of artillery. The next night, Gen. Corcoran, under orders of Gen. Pock, advanced to meet the enemy. The rebels were found two miles from Suffolk, and a cannonading of two hours ensued the enemy to retreat. Gen. Corcoran advanced his force, his infantry with fixed bayonets, driving the rebels a mile, they leaving their killed and wounded on the field. Corcoran continued to follow them up, and the rebels took another position, and at the miles from the battle field, and at the last mail communication, the above battle occurred by moonlight. Telegrams yesterday driven back from their position, and are being still pursued. Our loss was 24 killed and 80 wounded. Col. Kroder, of the 167th Pennsylvania, was dangerously wounded in the hip. Gen. Corcoran had a narrow escape. Capt. Blogett, of his staff was slightly wounded.

Among the casualties are the following: 30th Indiana, J. H. Kearns, sergeant; Nelson A. Ole, Co. B, flesh wound, slightly; John Dougherty and Jas. Carney.

Destruction of the Pirate Oreto.

New York, Feb. 2. A passenger by the Columbia from Havana, brings intelligence that a supposed reliable rumor of the destruction of the Oreto (Florida) was current in that city, and that the rumor was confirmed by the arrival of the Oreto from New York. The following is his statement in brief: Tuesday, Jan. 27th it was reported in Havana that heavy firing had been heard at Matanzas and Cardinas, as if coming from vessels of war engaged in a severe contest at sea. It was also stated that the Oreto, or some other rebel vessel had been chased by several Union gunboats, but with what result had not been learned. It was then believed that Matanzas that the firing was connected with some vessel. The Oreto, from New York, arrived at Havana on the 29th. She brought news that she had been spoken by the U. S. gunboat Cayuga, which vessel reported that the Cayuga had observed a steamer on fire, supposed to be the Oreto, and three other vessels were firing into her with great rapidity. The locality was not stated but it was in the vicinity of the Cayes, off Cardinas and Matanzas.

The Negro Regiment Bill Passed.

(Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1863.

After another day's protracted debate, the House this evening passed Thad. Stevens negro regiment bill, by a vote of 83 to 55. Before the passage, Casey's amendment was adopted, providing that slaves of loyal masters in States excepted by the President's Proclamation should not be enlisted, and no recruiting officers should be opened in such States except on procuring the consent of the Governor thereof. The bill itself gives permission to enlist any number of negroes not exceeding 300,000, to be paid ten dollars a month, with rations and equipments, to be offered by white men. On the passage of the bill, Messrs. Blair and Segar, of Virginia, dodged; Thomas, Wm. Kellogg, Harrison and Horton, voted against it.

Important Capture.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.—The Richmond Whig, of Saturday, has the following: "A telegram was received Thursday night, announcing the capture of the British steamer Princess Royal, while attempting to run the blockade at Charleston. This vessel was recently at Halifax, and the blockade were on the lookout for her. She had a very valuable cargo of eight Whitworth cannons, four steam-engines for gunboats, rifles, powder, &c. A party of English workmen who are skilled in the manufacture of projectiles were also captured aboard the ship, and some of the crew escaped in boats to Charleston, bringing important dispatches from Capt. Manning to the Confederate Government."

DAWN OF UNIONISM IN ARKANSAS.

It has generally been believed that in Northwestern Arkansas there was a strong Union element, which only needed opportunity to show itself. The truth of this opinion has been shown by a spirited Union meeting at Fayetteville, on the 27th, and still more by the organization of a Union Home Guard in the place. The citizens freely gave up their arms to those who volunteered to protect them. Other meetings are to be held in the vicinity. The people are earnest for representation in Congress. They do not soil about the Emancipation Proclamation, like the lukewarm Kentucky "patriots."

Gen. Butler's Movements.

New York, Feb. 2. A special to the Herald, Washington, 1st, says: "Gen. Butler has had several interviews with the President and Secretary of War, who have formally renewed the proposition that he shall go back to New Orleans to assume command of the Department of the Gulf of Texas, and the troops which Gen. Banks will lead thither, but with additional power and responsibilities, including those attached to the organization of an African army of the Mississippi. It is said that Butler now hesitates about accepting the command in the shape offered him, fearing that the means to be given him are altogether disproportionate to the end to be accomplished."

Gen. Hunter is at home again.

Gen. Hunter is at home again in his old command, and this time is east of the river from the position he held back from progress. He will carry fire and sword into the richest seats of Southern pride and power. A very interesting exhibit is made of the status and promises of his negro allies.

THE CASS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Editor & Proprietor.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

DOUGLASS:

Thursday Morning, February 5, 1863.

The New Policy of the War.

In giving freedom to the States, we ensure freedom to the free, honorable alike in what we give and what we receive. We shall not only save or meanly lose the last best hope of earth. Other means may succeed, this could not fail. The way is plain, peace, generous, just. Away with the old, the world will forever applaud, and God must forever bless.—President Lincoln's Message, December 1st, 1862.

Republican State Convention.

A Republican State Convention to nominate a candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, and candidates for Regents of the University, &c., will be held in the city of Detroit on Thursday the twelfth day of February, 1863, at eleven o'clock, A. M.

The several counties will send two delegates for each Representative in the lower branch of the Legislature; and every organized county having no representative will be entitled to one delegate.

The following was adopted by the Republican State Convention, Aug. 19, 1855:

Resolved, That in the opinion this Convention, the appointment of any individual to represent any county in which he does not reside, should not be recognized in any future Convention, and that the Committee be instructed to make their calls for all future conventions accordingly.

The counties of the upper Peninsula are excepted from the resolution of this Convention.

W. A. HOWARD, Chairman.

R. B. BEECHER, GEORGE JEROME, D. BUELL, D. MONROE, W. W. WOOLNUGH, S. M. CURTISON, A. B. TURNER, T. W. FERRY, D. C. HUCKLAND, J. W. SANBORN, ALEX. CAMPBELL, J. R. WALKER, Rep. State Central Committee.

W. S. WOOD, Secretary.

Detroit, Jan. 15th, 1863.

Cass County Republican Convention.

The Republicans of Cass County are requested to meet by Delegates at the COURT HOUSE in Cassopolis, on SATURDAY the 7th day of FEBRUARY next, for the purpose of choosing four Delegates to represent Cass County in the State Convention, which meets in Detroit, on the 12th of February. Each township will be entitled to the usual number of Delegates.

By order of Central Committee.

W. H. CAMPBELL, Chairman.

Douglass, Jan. 22, 1863.

Republican Caucus.

The Republicans of Pokagon are respectfully requested to attend a caucus at the BLAKE HOUSE, Pokagon Side Track, on FRIDAY, February 6th, 1863, at three o'clock, P. M. for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Convention which meets in Cassopolis on the 7th.

By order of Committee.

The Spring Election.

Republicans, a most important election for Judge of the Supreme Court and Regents of the University will take place in a few weeks; it is time that you should be organizing for the contest. The Democracy are already in the field and are making every exertion to secure the election of their men to these responsible positions. There is no Republican who does not wish to see Hon. James V. Campbell re-elected to the position which he has so ably and faithfully filled during his term of office. We hope he will be retained in his present position.

There are also eight Regents of the University to be elected on a general ticket as the amendment to the Constitution in relation to the election of Regents was ratified at the last election.

The interests of the State of the University demand that the very best men in the State should be elected to these important positions. Let every Republican bestir himself and prepare for the contest.

The Legislature.

The Legislature has done but little during the last week. Two new sets of resolutions on the state of the country were offered—one by Mr. Warner, of Detroit, in the House, the other by Mr. Clark, in the Senate—and laid over. On the 26th, the time of the Senate was occupied with the bill to leave it optional with the Supervisors of the various counties to levy the tax for the aid of Agricultural Societies. After a warm debate, the bill was defeated by a vote of 15 to 12. On the 28th, the House passed the bill amending the act giving a grant of land to the Detroit German American Seminary, only four voting against it. On the same day, the Senate elected Charles M. Crowell of Lenawee, Chairman pro tem, by 16 votes to 9 for Wm. C. Duncan of Detroit. On the 27th, the House discussed at length, the bill to legalize the action of townships, counties and cities in raising bounties for volunteers. After voting down a number of amendments, the bill was referred back to the Committee that reported it. On the 29th a memorial was presented for the establishment of normal classes in the various High Schools of the State. On Thursday, the Legislature adjourned over until Wednesday, Feb. 4th.

GENERAL SCOTT DRAWING NEAR HIS END.

General Scott's health is said to be fast failing him now. He is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, almost entirely helpless, and, what is worse, it is said that his mind is at length breaking down under the weight of years and mental bodily trouble. He receives but few visitors, and these only his most intimate friends.

Salt Inspection.

A Bill has been introduced into the Legislature to regulate the manufacture of salt and provide for its inspection. The following are its main features:

No salt shall be sold that is uninspected. An inspector of Salt shall be appointed by the Governor, who shall hold his office for four years, unless previously removed. He shall appoint Deputies—one to be located at Salina, one at Saginaw, one at East Saginaw, one at Carrollton, one at Port Huron, one at Salzborg, one at Bay City, and one at Bangor, and wherever else there may exist a necessity for one. The Inspector shall have a salary of \$1,500 and an additional \$300 for office rent and clerk hire. The Deputies shall be allowed not to exceed \$50 per month, and their assistants no more than 40, and these amounts and other incidental expenses shall be assessed upon the several salt companies according to their capacity. The principal Inspector shall have his office at East Saginaw. No Inspector, deputy, or assistant, shall in any way be interested in the manufacture or sale of salt. The bill further provides that one of these officers shall often visit all the manufacturers in their district and examine thoroughly the bins, kettles, pans, blins, &c. No lime or lime-water shall be used in the kettles or pans, under penalty. Ample provision is made for the particular manner in which the salt shall be examined and inspected, and the barrels or other packages properly branded. Heavy penalties are attached to any fraud, either upon the part of the manufacturer or Inspector. All salt of any inferior quality, dirty, damaged, or condemned, may be inspected and passed as second quality salt, provided only that it be so distinctly designated upon the package. The Chief Inspector has the power to issue such rules and regulations as he may deem proper.

Very Cold Comfort.

Gen. Joseph Hooker has just assumed command of the Army of the Potomac. He is an educated soldier a Democrat in politics, but who does not believe in military propaganda of Copperhead "principles,"—has fought in every principal battle of the war, and bears on his person the wounds of close conflict. Certainly, this man, so well-deserving for what he has done, and so needing encouragement in his most responsible position, should receive the cordial support of the people. As a specimen of the support that is really accorded him in some quarters, we ask attention to the following: "The real fault," says the New York Herald, "lies with the Administration, who dismissed from the field the only General who had the genius and the experience necessary to command so large a force as the Army of the Potomac." Says the Buffalo Courier of the Potomac Army, detained by heavy rains and impassable roads: "An army of 200,000 men is now lying paralyzed—utterly useless and worse than useless, to the nation—between Washington and Richmond. There and thus it will lie, unless McClellan, the only man in the nation who has power to breathe into it the breath of life, shall be returned to it." The Rochester Union makes a similar expression, and it is the general tone of the Democratic press. It is the same feeling that influenced Fitz John Porter, just dismissed from the army, to march away from the battlefield at a critical moment, when his forces could have given the nation victory, because Gen. McClellan did not lead the army. Is it not monstrous that at this critical period influential journals should say to the disappointed people: "Have no confidence in Hooker; he must fail; every body must fail except McClellan,"—and, unhappily for us, we know that he always has failed.—Adv. & Trib.

Important Decision.

An important decision was made on Thursday in the Criminal Court of St. Louis by Judge Clover. It is the first case in the country in which the status of a slave under the President's Emancipation Proclamation has been fixed by the decision of a Court. The slave in question had escaped from his master at Helena, Ark., while the latter was a prisoner in the hands of the Union forces, and gone to St. Louis, where he had committed a crime, which, by the laws of that State, punished him, if a slave, by thirty-nine lashes on his back; if a free man, by imprisonment for a term of years in the Penitentiary. Judge Clover decided in effect that the Proclamation is a good law, and that the slave of an Arkansas man became free on the 1st of January—"free by virtue of the Proclamation; and that once being a free man he is forever a free man, for I know of no power or law by which a man being once emancipated can be again manacled."

Troops are constantly leaving Cincinnati for Memphis.

A fact which indicates that the War Department does not participate in the fears regarding Gen. Rosecrans' situation and need of reinforcements.

A Shameful Scene in Congress.

In the course of a debate in Congress, on Tuesday last, Mr. Saulsbury, the Senator from Delaware, became very much excited and rebellious,—so much so, that he had to be given into the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. On being removed he took a pistol from his pocket and flourished it in a hostile manner. He had been making a violent secession speech, and the pistol and rowdiness, of course, came in very appropriately. Below will be found a synopsis of the proceedings.

Mr. Saulsbury of Del., made a long speech, in the course of which he was called to order several times. Finally, when censuring the course of the President, calling him an imbecile, and calling him by name.

The Vice President called him to order, and requested the Senator to take his seat.

Mr. Saulsbury continuing, The Vice President said if the Senator did not take his seat, he should order the Sergeant-at-Arms to take him charge.

Mr. Saulsbury—Then the voice of freedom is not allowed in the Senate.

The Vice President—The Sergeant-at-Arms will take the Senator in custody.

Mr. Saulsbury was thereupon taken out of the Senate, displaying a revolver, which he took from his coat pocket. After a short time, he came into the Senate again, and began to speak.

Mr. Doolittle called him to order on the ground that he had been called to order for contempt of the Senate, and could not be allowed to go on without leave of the Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury—Does the Senator from Wisconsin say that I am in the contempt of any honorable man?

The Chair—The Senator from Delaware will take his seat, as he is out of order.

Mr. Saulsbury—Just as I please, or otherwise. [Cries of order.]

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat, and the Sergeant-at-Arms will take him in custody.

After further discussion, Mr. Saulsbury attempted to speak.

The Chair—The Senator will take his seat.

Mr. Sumner rose to a point of order, that the Senator from Delaware had been committed to the custody of Sergeant-at-Arms, and he saw him on the floor.

The Chair said the Senator was in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, and if he made further disturbance would be removed from the Senate. Mr. Saulsbury took his seat, shaking his fist and swearing at the Sergeant-at-Arms and Mr. Sumner.

Massachusetts to Pay her Own Soldiers.

Governor Andrew has recommended to the Legislature of Massachusetts that the State pay its soldiers each month, so that there may be no waiting for pay; and that the State receive from the General Government the money so advanced without interest—the money to be raised by a loan upon State bonds. This is a New England idea that the Wayward Sisters would denounce with unutterable disgust if it were proposed in this State, as a specimen of patriotic extravagance not to be thought of. The well-armed, carefully clothed, well-cared for, promptly paid Massachusetts soldiers can stand being "out in the cold" much better than those of any other State—especially of the Democratic States, where it is proposed to stop supplies altogether, and even to prevent soldiers from voting. The Legislature of Massachusetts will undoubtedly adopt this suggestion. It is a good answer to the locofoco howl about "puritanism," "abolitionism," &c.

Why Gen. Burnside Failed.

Mr. Raymond of the New York Times, in a letter to that paper states that the failure of Gen. Burnside to beat the rebels is solely attributed to insubordination among his officers.—The repulse at Fredericksburg he lays to the disobedience of Gen. Franklin, who when ordered to attack the rebel right with the greatest vigor, sent the smallest corps in his command, and when this corps had succeeded in driving the rebels, failed to support them properly, thus allowing the enemy time of reinforcements, by which they were able to retake the lost ground. If this is correct, there would seem to have been good cause for Gen. Franklin's removal.

East Tennessee Unionists at Work.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 20th has intelligence that a band of Unionists from the mountains of East Tennessee and North Carolina, attacked the village of Marshal, North Carolina, on the 8th, taking the citizens prisoners, and robbing the whole town of what ever valuables that were moveable. When they left they said their next raid would be upon the army of Asheville, North Carolina. A rebel force had been sent from Knoxville to put down the Union movement.

Gen. Hooker has taken Gen. Butterfield for his chief of staff.

Eighteen months experience in the field, and personal familiarity with the war, in the battles of Hanover Court House, Gaines' Mill, Turkey Bend, Malvern Hill, Groveton, and Fredericksburg, at the head of regiments, brigades, divisions, and army corps, have specially indicated this good soldier for the responsible place the Commander-in-chief of the Rappahannock has selected him for.

From Richmond.

The New York Tribune of Friday says:—We last night received Richmond papers to the 27th inst. The Examiner has two notable editorials—one in reference to peace rumors and the story told at Richmond of disorganization in the North. These rumors say that Northern finances are in extricable confusion; Gov. Seymour is as good a Southerner as Toombs; New York City wants Jeff. Davis for its President; that Wall and Parker of New Jersey are in accord with McClellan, who meditates fearful schemes against the abolitionists; that the North West is ripe for revolution, the armies going to mutiny as soon as they get their pay, &c. The editor opposes to all these bright visions the fact that the fall of Arkansas Post is a terrible blow, putting a heavy balance of prisoners on the Union side and deranging Davis's nice plan of hanging officers, that Arkansas is open to the Union arms; that Bragg's army is overworked while Rosecrans is heavily reinforced; that there is trouble and danger on the seaboard, and a gloomy view all around. The Confederate Congress is discussing plans for peace; if they could get rid of New-England all would work smoothly. The Confederacy had out-standing on the 31st ult., \$410,486,022 in Treasury Notes and \$145,295,770 in stocks and bonds.

A Noble Young Hero.

During the attack on the steamer Harriet Lane at Galveston, after she was boarded by the rebels, a young son of Capt. Wainwright, only ten years old, stood at the cabin door, with a revolver in each hand, and never ceased firing until he had suspended every shot. One of his poor little hands was disabled by a ball shattering his fingers, and then his fainter soul gave way; he burst into tears and cried: "Do you want to kill me?" Darling young hero; may his country never forget him! Where is the Helms to wed his name to immortal verse, like another Casabianca? He is now a prisoner in the hands of the enemy. His father was killed early in engagement.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Journal says that Gen. Hooker now occupies the position that since he came from California he firmly believed that it was his destiny to fill. When at Bladensburg in command of but four regiments—when placed at the head of a division on the peninsula—and when he returned from Antietam, wounded, yet crowned with laurels, has Hooker expressed his conviction to distinguished Massachusetts gentlemen that sooner or later, he would be in command of the Army of the Potomac, and would win victories with it.

Vicksburg.

The Federal forces are for the third time before Vicksburg, and this time to win the point. The Mississippi is to be opened, and that by the instrumentality of the very flower of the Western troops, led by generals who will hurt the enemy at any and all available points. Negro catching and negro rendition are of the past. On the contrary, the blacks are being freely and largely recruited both for our land and flotilla forces.

The members of the lower house of Congress sat up all night on Wednesday night last. The bill for the enlistment and organization of negroes to be employed against the rebels, was the pending question, and the anti-war Democrats thought it worth their while to lose a whole night's sleep to oppose its passage. If the bill had been in favor of enslaving instead of arming the free blacks of the country, these model Democrats would have voted for it eagerly.

THE ALABAMA OFF HAVANA.—CAPT. Lavender, of the steam transport Saxo, arrived at New York on Monday, states that on the 17th inst., it was reported at Key West that the British private Alabama was off Havana, and had sent a boat ashore. As the United States steamer San Jacinto was in Key West, it is probable that she promptly put out in pursuit.

Gen. Rousseau, during the hottest of the Murfreesboro battle, met one half of a Federal Regiment falling back; and upon inquiry why they were doing so, the men replied that their officers had all been killed, and they had no one to command them. He told them that he would do for a commander, and led them into the fight.

Mud, of the consistency of molasses, is already ankle deep in New York, and the season is hardly begun. The ladies have done their best to sweep it with their skirts, but have hardly produced any effect—on the mud—as yet.

A project is on foot for the establishment of a newspaper in Louisville, Kentucky, which will express the views and advocate the policy of the emancipationists of that State.

The findings of Fitz John Porter's Court Martial, declares him guilty on both charges, and on all the specifications, excepting two. The proceedings were retained by the President from the 12th to the 21st inst., and were then endorsed as follows: "The foregoing proceedings, findings and sentence, in the foregoing case of Maj. Gen. Fitz John Porter, are approved and confirmed, and it is ordered that said Fitz John Porter be and is hereby cashiered and dismissed from the service of the United States, as Major General of Volunteers and as Colonel and Brevet Brigadier General in the regular service of the United States, and forever disqualified from holding any office or trust under the Government of the United States."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

January 31st, 1863.

The rebels have swept northward, reconquering our recently abandoned posts in Northern Mississippi. They celebrated their arrival at Holly Springs by the cold-blooded murder of three defenseless negroes and an outrage on a German. They are restoring their railroad connections. The state of the country shows that Gen. Grant did not get back to Memphis with his army a day too soon, the entire region he abandoned being a succession of bottomless mud, overflowed bottoms, streams flowing bank full, and matters every way unpromising for the keeping open of his line of communications.

GEN. HOOKER.—A Washington dispatch says that Gen. Hooker is fast earning the name of "working Joe Hooker." He is organizing the discipline of the army, and is about to do away with grand divisions, in order that he may have reports made direct to his headquarters, and thus know the condition and wants of his troops. Work is being done on the roads in spite of the mud.

He is also taking measures to sift out all disloyal, disobedient, disaffecting and demoralizing officers, who have so long cursed the Army of the Potomac.

A Massachusetts man has invented a writing paper for the use of the soldiers in the army, which does away with the necessity of carrying ink. Common paper is covered with a black substance, on which the writing is done with a sharp point—a pin or a point of a knife. The invention promises to be a great thing for the camp.

Gen. Butler and his New Command.

The Herald's special says: "Although it has not been positively announced, there is good reason for stating that Gen. Butler has not, and probably will not accept the command of the Union forces in Louisiana and Texas, tendered to him by the President. It is not certain to what command he will be assigned."

Southern News.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The following news is selected from late rebel papers. "We have positive information," says the Knoxville Register, "that Gen. J. E. Johnston will in person command the army of Middle Tennessee. He is probably at his post now. It is also probable that Middle Tennessee will hereafter constitute one military department under the command of Gen. Johnston."

CHARLESTON, S. C., Jan. 30.—Scouts report that Pinckney and Ball's Islands have been evacuated by the enemy. Forty-seven sail vessels are reported at Hilton Head. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Stono this morning, which lasted several hours. It is believed, however, to be nothing more than the enemy practicing at target on Cole's Island."

U. S. SENATOR FROM NEW YORK.—Gov. E. D. Morgan, was elected United States Senator from New York for six years from the 4th of March next, on Tuesday, Feb. 3d. Gov. Morgan is a staunch Republican, and his election is a cheering result to the hearts of the friends of freedom. All honor to the Republicans of the Empire State.

In Congress, Wednesday Senator Salisbury made an apology for his drunken conduct in the Senate on Tuesday, and in the House, the bone of contention, the Negro Enlistment bill, is still pending.

ESCAPE OF THE HARRIET LANE.—New Orleans letters state that the Harriet Lane escaped from Galveston on the 19th, and was chased by the Brooklyn and two or three gunboats.

OUTLAW BILL.—A bill has been introduced into the Minnesota Legislature to outlaw all Indians and half-breeds who may venture outside the limits of the reservation.

One of the English papers lately stated that Great Britain shipped about 18,000,000 pounds of gunpowder, directly or indirectly, during the first three months of 1862, to the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 1.—The Richmond Dispatch says: We learn from Vicksburg that appearances indicate an early renewal of the fight.

Five thousand Yankee troops are working on the canal opposite the city. Their intention is to float transports through when the river rises, and land troops below the forts. The enemy's fleet comprises 107 boats, including fourteen gunboats. It may be that there will be more arrivals of gunboats before the fight begins. The strength of the Yankee army will probably be 80,000.

Gen. Banks, at New Orleans, is following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor, and will soon have the whole secessionist press after him. He has issued orders assisting the rich for the benefit of the poor; continuing the confiscation proceedings; requiring all registered rebels to take an oath of allegiance, and establishing methods for the punishment of "insults to his soldiers."

MARRIED.

In Wayne, on the 29th of January, 1863, by P. B. White, Esq., Mr. JESSE W. HANDELL, of Charlotte, Eaton Co., to Miss SAMANTHA UNDERFIELD, of Wayne, Cass Co., Michigan.

NOTICE!

Grinding and Sharpening RAZORS AND SCISSORS!

THE subscriber in addition to his usual business, is prepared with Machinery of the best kind for GRINDING RAZORS, SCISSORS AND KNIVES. Also CLOTHES SCOURERS done at his Barber Shop. His old customers and the public generally will find the undersigned at all business hours, ready to attend to their SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING and CHAMPOING done in the most fashionable style with neatness and Dispatch. A liberal patronage is solicited. Shop over W. H. Atwood's Grocers Store. J. T. MARTIN. Douglass, Nov. 29, 1860. nov29 2311

LICENSE NOTICE.

OFFICE OF DEPT. COLLECTOR LUT. REYNOLDS, DOUGLASS, Cass County Mich.

All persons having made applications for Licenses under the Excise Law of the U. S., approved July 1st, 1862, resident of the County of Cass, call at my office in Douglass, on Saturday of each week, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 5 P. M., and procure them by paying the respective sums in Treasury Notes or specie.

Those liable under the law, who have not made application for License, will see the necessity of immediately making application to the Assistant Assessor, JACOB J. VAN RIVER, Dept. Collector Lut. Rev. for Cass County. Dated at Douglass, Nov. 1st, A. D. 1862.

West & Wilson's SEWING MACHINES!

THE cheapest and best Machine offered to the public. No Sewing Machine has been tried by the following persons in this vicinity and found themselves sound on the Constitution and Union:

Mrs. W. H. CAMPBELL, Douglass;

Miss MATTIE COLBY,

Mrs. G. S. WILSON, Lagrange,

J. J. JONES, Waco,

Geo. BEVERLY, Silver Creek,

DANIEL BEHN,

JAMES B. BOSTON, Vandalia,

DR. H. LEVINE, Pokagon,

and by GEO. R. SMITH, one door east of W. R. Scales' Store, where the above Machines can be had for the sum of \$50 and transportation, making \$52.50. Hemmers \$3 extra.

I have sold 30 of these Machines the past year and have had no person complain of them.

I am also agent for GEORGE H. BATES' Celebrated Elliptic Hook and Shuttle Machines, the best Machines manufactured, that take a stitch alike on both sides.

Cuts of the above Machines can be seen at my Shop.

I will also furnish any person with Grover & Baker's or Wheeler & Wilson's Machines at their usual prices, which range from \$40 to \$125.

GEORGE R. SMITH, Douglass, July 25, 1861. July 25-1861

S. B.

"Union for the Sake of the Union."

THIS PATRIOTIC FRATERNITY, being now prepared to establish its branches in Cass County, invites to membership all loyal citizens of whatever party or sect. Its aims are the following:

1. To preserve, through all coming time, the unity of the United States from disintegration and decay.

2. To secure to posterity our birthright of freedom of conscience, speech and action.

3. To afford to people of color, an asylum, a refuge from tyranny, oppression and political wrong.

4. To perpetuate the memory of the founders of this great Republic, and of their worthy and immortal successors.

5. To teach, by covenants, emblems, and solemn ceremonies, the harmony, strength and beauty of National